

The Colonist.

THURSDAY, JULY 7, 1893.

SOME ISSUES FOR THE OPPOSITION.

The latest objection to the return of the Hon. Mr. Turner is based upon the fact that he signed a petition, some eight or ten years ago, praying for the removal of the Metlakahla Indians from a point in the territory in dispute between the United States and Canada. The facts of the case are, briefly, that the spiritual adviser of the Indians was unable to work in harmony with the Episcopal church authorities in British Columbia, and it was thought by a great many people, Hon. Mr. Turner and Mr. D. W. Higgins among others, that it would be better for them to be allowed to go elsewhere where they could work without interference, and so it was done. As our opposition friends have brought this matter out as a reason for the defeat of Mr. Turner, we suggest that some other subjects might be discussed with profit at his meetings and we particularly recommend them to the consideration of Mr. Archer Martin, who in his late work on the Hudson's Bay company, has displayed so keen an appreciation of antiquities. There is, for example, that great question, "Who struck Billy Patterson?" This has agitated the minds of the people for a long time, and we think that Mr. Martin, if he will apply his industry and attention to the matter for a little while, will have no difficulty in discovering that Mr. Turner did. Then there is that alleged conundrum which Horace asks in one of his odes. The classical soul of the Times will appreciate it. It occurs in a line beginning this way: "Qui fit Macenas?" and ending "ut nemo," and which the school boy translated "Who made Macenas," and answered, "Why nobody." The boy was mistaken. It was the Turner government that made Macenas, as Mr. Martin will discover if he bends his giant intellect to the matter for a sufficient length of time. Then we remember the problem of squaring the circle, which vexed the philosophers of ancient days. Now, Mr. Martin will discover, if he applies his grey matter to the task, that the solution of this question lies in Mr. Turner's inside pocket, where it has been kept with malice aforethought these many years. Doubt has long existed as to the object of the ancient Egyptians in erecting the Sphinx. We tell Mr. Archer Martin that he may yet have the glory of discovering that Mr. Turner knows and won't tell. Then there is the flood. There has always been doubt as to who was responsible for the deluge. Imperious as the question is, we think Mr. Martin will only delve deeply enough into the archives, that it was the failure of the Turner government to introduce a proper dyking system that caused it, and therefore the government should be ignominiously turned out of power. We do not know whether Mr. Archer Martin will be able to subpoena Noah as a witness, but there are a few ancient in the opposition ranks who may be able to help him out. Then there is another mystery which occurred long ago in a garden, in which a lovely woman and a snake played a part, but we will forbear to inquire into this as it brings up the question of apples, and we might be understood as casting reflections upon the eyes of those gentlemen for whose election Mr. Martin is so diligently working.

RELIGION AND ORTHODOXY.

An Eastern paper cites a mechanic as saying, "I find myself becoming every year less orthodox, and more religious." To some this will seem like a contradiction in terms, but in point of fact it is not; and, moreover, it may be fairly illustrative of the tendency of society. People are unquestionably very much less orthodox than they were 25 years ago, and still less so than they were in the early part of the present century. The strictly orthodox of that time, as judged by the tests that our grandfathers would have applied, are growing fewer every year. There is a marked refusal on the part of the masses to accept the dictum of ecclesiastical authority for theological propositions. Men in every branch of the Christian church are rounding off the sharp corners of their old creeds. What people of a few generations ago accepted literally are now explained spiritually; and when once a beginning is made of explaining things away in this fashion, the end is not in sight. But while this is true, will anyone say that the world is less religious now than it was half a century ago? We hear of more wickedness than we used to, but our facilities for hearing of events are greater than they were. Society may be likened to a field, the surface of which was at one time fair to look upon while beneath there lurked the germs of all manner of diseases which made their way through the surface and rendered the atmosphere poisonous above. Through this surface the plough-share has been run and it has been opened to the sun-light and the air of heaven. Beneath it drains have been opened, the drawing away the stagnant, poisonous waters. The ploughing process is not a very pleasant one; but the outflow of the drains is not pleasant to the eye or to the nostril; but we know that a great improvement is going on and that in the end the land will yield better crops and be free from miasma. So the social world is being ploughed and turned by newspapers. It is true that many of the most conspicuous newspapers in America at least, are like scavenger carts—abounding with all manner of nastiness; but in the economy of life's scavenger work has to be done and

scavengers are necessary to do it. The world is growing better. War is robbed of many of its terrors by the Red Cross Society. Men who have reached the meridian of life will recall how in their younger days insane persons were allowed to wander about the country, or were beaten and subjected to all manner of duress and harsh treatment, so that to be once insane meant almost invariably a life of misery. Now we have our hospitals for their care. We have ceased to speak of them as lunatics and of the places in which they are cared for as asylums. We treat them simply as unfortunate people, laboring under a disease which in many cases is curable. In our own city, as one drives through the streets there are seen such institutions as old ladies' homes, an old men's home, and others, showing that orphans are cared for, greet the eye. These things were not so a generation ago; and, surely, when so many are taken to care for destitute little children and for old men and women who are unable to take care of themselves, it is getting nearer to the kingdom of God. There is much more to do than ever before, because we realize now more than ever we did how much there is to be done. Thus that thought to some of the world may seem more than it once was, the truth doubtless consists in the fact that the work of reformation has only fairly begun and that we have learned how necessary reformation is. No doubt the friends of Hercules, when he had begun his work of cleansing the Augean stables, told him that he was making matters very much worse than they had been. So we think that the world, like the Eastern mechanic, though very much less orthodox than it used to be, is more religious; and there is this satisfaction—the churches may claim, that their great Founder has been applied to the standpoint of His contemporaries, the High Priests, the Pharisees and the Sadducees to be so utterly orthodox that they deemed Him worthy of death.

The Times thinks that it has caught the Colonist because this paper said that "of serious argument there has been nothing whatever" in the opposition press, whereas in a former issue it had said "The Times makes its first serious contribution to the literature of the present campaign by asking a series of questions." The Times is just a little better cuted. There is a difference between a serious argument and a series of questions seriously asked. There is an old saying that "any fool may ask questions," and Mr. Bengough, the cartoonist, is authority for the proposition that "the most serious man is the fool."

The Times seeks to drag a red herring across the scent by pretending that when the Colonist yesterday exposed its miserable record of slander against the Salvation Army, it was not the Times that said the Stinking Water is not necessary of feminine aid in the present. Many graduates of nurses' training schools have been called upon to assist themselves in the service. The Daughters of the Revolution, with a membership of 100,000, are organized in many of the principal cities in the country, have formed nurses' corps of members in most of the cities where women are stationed. In addition to the Sorosis and Colonial Daughters, the Daughters of the Cincinnati, the Daughters of 1812 and the Children of the American Revolution are well represented among the wearers of the red cross. The National Emergency Association, a new organization, has been formed in Chicago, and is composed of devoted Western women, between 27 and 50 years of age.

Down in East Yale the opposition are claiming that the beginning of work on the road from Penitentiary to Boundary is only an election dodge. As the Vernon says, contractors do not put up \$75,000 in security, and spend many thousands more in getting plant on the ground to secure a few votes for a government from which they have nothing to ask more than has already been granted. But the ways of the oppositionist press are past finding out.

The Westminster Sun says that Mr. Macpherson, of Vancouver, admits that the government will be returned to power but claims they will have a decreased majority. Mr. Macpherson is right in the first part of his proposition, but wrong in the second, for the government will have a greater majority than ever.

ELECTORS, RISE UP IN YOUR MIGHT AND STRIKE DOWN THE PARTY OF ANNEXATION, STAGNATION, RETROGRESSION AND REPUDIATION.

The Rosland Leader, the organ of the opposition party there, owned and edited by an American citizen, finds fault with Hon. Mr. Turner for asking British Columbians to take a stand with him upon a British Columbia platform, and claims that he is disloyal to Canada. We hardly think that Mr. Turner needs to go to school to the Leader to take lessons in loyalty. The hostility of the opposition to the demand for fair play is astonishing. There is one good thing about it. Their attitude will make the verdict of the people for Mr. Turner and his ministry all the more significant.

On the requisition from the voters of Conox asking Mr. Dunsmuir to be a candidate appears the name of Mr. McAllan, who is running against him. Mr. McAllan is also an employee of R. Dunsmuir & Sons, but that does not appear to make the least difference. The latter is exactly as it should be; but it is rather hard to explain away the fact that Mr. McAllan asked Mr. Dunsmuir to offer and pledged him his support.

The Weekly News, published at Cumberland, V. I., says that if the Coast-Teslin road is built the E. & N. railway will be extended to the northern end of the island in a hurry. It is quite likely that the News speaks with authority in this matter. It is to be hoped so, for such a step would give more satisfaction to a great many people in Victoria and elsewhere on the Island than the construction of the Coast-Teslin road itself.

Just as Joseph Martin, of Winnipeg, never brought to trial a second time the suit in which Mr. Justice Patterson, of

the Supreme court of Canada, said a good deal of evidence had been given, which, if believed, showed him to be guilty of corruption, so he has never recanted his annexation creed. Every vote for an opposition candidate is a vote for Joseph Martin for premier.

So Germany, France and Russia are going to act in concert in regard to the Philippines. They each wish to slice of the pie. If Basher Jonathan takes after his uncle, John Bull, the European powers will be told that what he has he'll hold.

Mr. Paterson, opposition candidate in North Victoria, is furious with the government for taking up the V. V. & E. project. Why? Because Mr. Paterson is interested in a charter for a railway from Point Roberts to Abbotsford, there to connect with the C.P.R.

It is one man, one vote in British Columbia. If a voter can only vote where he is registered.

Joseph's political coat is of many colors.

HEADACHES RELIEVED IN ONE MINUTE.

Griffith's Magt. C. Liniment relieves headache, neuralgia, toothache, rheumatism, and all other pains, and is so valuable to the house as this remedy. 25 cents per bottle.

WOMEN'S WORK IN THE WAR.

(St. Louis Globe-Democrat.) One result of the present war which has been the subject of so much practical patriotism which has already been displayed by the American woman, is the fact that the women of the nation are now being called upon to do a work which has never before been theirs. They are being called upon to do a work which has never before been theirs. They are being called upon to do a work which has never before been theirs.

THE REAL BATTLE.—Christianity abandons the rivalry with science and history on the field of knowledge to win greater victories over man's heart and the inner springs of action.—Rev. J. G. Schurman, Presbyterian, Ithaca, N. Y.

ENDLESS TORMENT.—Not one passage in the Bible, nor one verse in the New Testament, asserts explicitly or clearly implies the endless torment of even a single sinner.—Rev. S. D. McConnell, Episcopalian, Brooklyn, N. Y.

UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE.—This century knows no other method of universal suffrage. It is the period within which poverty has become articulate. It is the era in which the largest masses of men under barren theories, has been discovered.—Rev. S. D. McConnell, Episcopalian, Brooklyn, N. Y.

A GREAT BIG HOME.

The management of the Queen's Hotel in Montreal are making their guests feel so satisfied that ladies who have put up there say they were made to feel quite at home. A high tribute for Montreal's bijou fireproof house.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

To Make Their Debut Before a Victoria Audience on the 14th Inst.

On Thursday, the 14th inst., the Philharmonic Society will give an orchestral concert in the Institute hall. Although this society practically makes its debut before the public, its conductor, Mr. F. Victor Austin, and the ladies and gentlemen assisting him are not unknown to Victorians, having already been associated in the production of Farmer's and Gloria's Masses. Since the performance of the last named work the orchestra have been diligently rehearsing and if the concert is given at a period somewhat late in the season the decision of the manager, dated birds can at all times be seen on the ground around the theatre.

TO CELEBRATE THE FOURTH.

Large number of Victorians Will Visit the Sound Cities To-morrow.

Several hundred Victorians will celebrate the fourth of July at Seattle, The City of Kingston, which leaves the outer wharf at 7 this morning, and the C.P.N. wharf in the evening, will on each occasion carry a full complement of passengers, and the North Pacific leaving at noon will likewise take a large number. Fifty men from each of the three companies of the First battalion, Fifth Regiment, will go over on the Kingston in the evening, being joined at Vancouver by a similar number from the Second battalion of Vancouver and New Westminster. The Victoria companies will parade at 7 this evening and march to the steamer. Overcoats will be worn rolled and haversacks and forage caps will also be taken. The regiment will be under command of Lieut-Col Prior.

The lacrosse team also goes over on the Kingston to meet the Vancouver team in Seattle to-morrow. Others will as usual visit Port Angeles to-morrow, the steamer City of Nainaiho having been chartered for a number of trips during the day. The Maple Leaves will go over to meet the Port Angeles ball team.

laugh, adding, "Very clever, very clever, indeed, but mind you that it is no way to succeed at the bar." And who knows but the Province may yet find out that such representation of our public men, depicted from the worst style of the American press, may ill augur success for a paper advocating British Columbian interests. W. K. B.

RELIGIOUS THOUGHT.

An Epitome of the Leading Sermons of a Week.

A HEAVENLY ARISTOCRAT.—When you find an unselfish man—when you discover a heavenly aristocrat.—Rev. Frank Crane, Methodist, Chicago, Ill.

A FORWARD MOVEMENT.—The forward movement of humanity must spring from a pure heart and a clear head.—Rev. W. S. Friedman, Hebrew, Denver, Col.

COURAGE OF FAITH.—Whatever is best and noblest in man will be brought to the front by the courage of faith.—Rev. C. H. Fitzwilliam, Baptist, Pittsburg, Pa.

ONE OF GOD'S METHODS.—When moral suasion ceases to be a virtue, God has always used a revolution to better the world.—Rev. John Handley, Methodist, Camden, New Jersey.

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE CROSS.—The finest music is passion music. The finest literature looks up to the cross. The most perfect minds and spirits among men were profoundly moved by the cross.—Rev. M. P. Dewey, Congregationalist, Chicago, Ill.

IN TIME OF WAR.—With war come the most wonderful humanities and it is one of the duties of the Christian to do everything in his power to identify those perils and minimize them as much as possible.—Rev. H. F. Atwood, Presbyterian, Chicago, Ill.

SHORT BEDS.—Men make their own beds and weave their own coverings, let God and his Christ out, not to find in the lines of great crises that one is too short and the other too narrow for their protection and comfort.—Rev. T. J. Deak, Methodist, Pittsburg, Pa.

TRUTH ETERNAL.—Truth is eternal. It exists only in the mind, as the mind is its sole habitat. Therefore eternal truth demands an eternal mind, a supreme intelligence as its basis. This supreme intelligence is God. God is truth, and truth is God.—Rev. Father Mackey, Catholic, Cincinnati, O.

BARBERSHOP.—America has served notice on the whole world that there is no more place for the slave. Under the flag of the war, what the powers of Europe would not do in the case of the Armenians, what Greece tried to do, and what the world has undertaken for Cuba.—Rev. F. D. Bovard, Methodist, Alameda, Cal.

REGENERATION.—As under the life-line creative energies of plant life, the soil is transmitted into lucidous fruit, so in the history of man's doings upon the earth, the good and bad seeds have been sown, and the harvest of regeneration will be the means of regenerating not only Cuba, but Spain herself.—Rev. A. Bilkovsky, Universalist, Baltimore, Md.

AVOCATION.—There are some men who have invincible repugnance to any regular avocation. They hope by some lucky stroke to make their fortune without steady application. Ten to one this man will become a criminal. The statistics of penitentiaries show that four-fifths of the prisoners are men who have no regular avocation.—Rev. S. P. Sprecher, Presbyterian, Cleveland, O.

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SIAMSE TWINS.

To the Editor: Such is the pictorial representation of two men linked together that appears in the last issue of the Colonist, which has been so long in the head to foot with lettered allusions in disparement of Turner and Foley.

Don't let the editor think I am endeavoring to brighten their burden in every way possible. In this sphere many women are engaged for nursing care of invaluable service.

Both of the plans referred to are not of mine, but have been often done at the expense of his legal brethren. On one occasion, by the name of the Province as this impostor of our public men.

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CHANGE YOUR COLOR.

It is a Change Very Easily Made, If You Only Know How.

Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets Do It They Banish the Causes of Salt-Diarrhoea, Pimples, Etc., and Leave Instead Good Health and Good Looks.

No catly power can convert an Indian, nor a negro into a white man. The back skin cannot be made white. But a muddy, sallow, greasy, wrinkled skin can be changed to a clear, pure, fresh and smooth one. It can be beautified by the rosy blush of youth and health.

Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets ensure the change. The thin, worn, haggard, pallid face, can be changed into a full, fresh one, with the hue of health, and the look of vigor and strength on it.

Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets ensure the change. The muddly, pimply skin, and the pallid, worn, haggard face are the effects of indigestion, or Dyspepsia, and impure blood.

When food is not properly digested, the blood into which it is changed, is thin, weak and impure. It does not contain enough nourishment to give the skin its natural healthy, clear appearance, or the face its natural plumpness and color.

Users of Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets are distinguished by their bright eyes, clear, pure, smooth skin, healthful and vigorous looks.

They are thus distinguished because Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets ensure perfect digestion, pure blood, and healthy action of the system all impurities.

Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets are sold at all druggists at fifty cents a box, six boxes \$2.50, or sent on receipt of price, by the Dodd's Medicine Co., Limited, Toronto.

A HEALTHFUL SUMMER DRINK.

A teaspoonful of Abbey's Effervescent Soda in a tumbler of water, drawn from the tap, makes a delicious and healthful summer drink. Sold by druggists in every town. Every medical journal in Canada has endorsed Abbey's Effervescent Soda.

Dr. Carlisle, of Philadelphia, is in the city. He came West to give evidence at the trial of Henry Claus, sentenced to death for the murder of Joseph Burdick, having been at Glenora at the time of the murder and holding a post-mortem examination on the bodies of Burns and Hendrickson. He arrived at Nanaimo just in time to give his evidence, having been delayed on the way, and although his statement was brief it was sufficient to convict Claus. The trial of Claus was a very expensive one for the government, the expense of bringing Dr. Carlisle from Philadelphia being but a small portion of the expense. There were a number of men who had been arranged to go up their trip to the Yukon and who had to be brought from Glenora to Nanaimo.

A delicate operation will this morning be performed on George Snider, who was injured in the lacrosse match at Vancouver on Friday. The operation was received purely by accident. Snider was running towards Wright, who had the ball, and being unable to stop himself got in front of Wright just as he was making a throw. The stick struck the Victoria player on the side of the head, cutting a piece right out. To-day's operation will consist of grafting a piece of flesh from the injured man's arm on to his nose. There was a good deal of unnecessary roughness in Friday's match, several of the Victoria players being more or less injured.

The Dominion Educational Association, of which Hon. James Baker is vice-president, is to hold a convention in Halifax, N.S., from the 2nd to the 5th of August, when representatives of educationalists from all parts of the Dominion will be in attendance. This is the third convention of the association. In previous years it has been held in Montreal and Toronto. Although, of course, nothing has as yet been arranged as to the next meeting, it is expected that Victoria will be selected, at least, Superintendent Eaton, of the city schools, has been asked to read a paper on civics, will, it is understood, bring his influence to bear towards accomplishing the desirable end. Special notice will be given all those attending, the smaller railways offering free return transportation and the largest ones offering a third to two-thirds of a reduction conditionally on fifty or more "takings in" the trip. This is taken to apply not alone to the province, but to all points on the C. P. R.

At the annual meeting of the Baptist church the following officers were elected for this year: Deacons, W. H. Beatty, D. McMillan, D. G. Walker, A. Galbraith, C. R. King, Mrs. Captain Grant and A. B. McNeill; treasurer, J. H. Rogers; financial secretary, A. B. McNeill; envelope clerk, A. Galbraith; church clerk, Miss Bessie Walker; Sunday school superintendent, A. B. McNeill; Burnside road superintendent, Angus Galbraith; Victoria West, Mr. Cassey. The reports presented showed prosperity in all branches of the church work and a total membership at present of 267, there having been 41 received into baptism and 22 by letter and excommunication during the past year. The collections were shown to total \$3,640.70, of which amount the church proper contributed \$2,766.10; the Sunday school, \$364.20, and having been raised from other sources. In another report the Sunday school was shown to have a membership of 208 scholars and to have an average attendance of 215.

Capt. Allen, of the Northern Pacific steamship Columbia now on the Sound, arrived here on the City of Kingston yesterday morning to meet with Mrs. Miss Woods of Sydney, N.S.W., who has been in the city now for the last six weeks. The marriage ceremony was taken place on the arrival of Miss Woods from the South, but obstacles lay in the way. Capt. Allen was then mate of the Tacoma and Capt. Gow was captain of the Columbia. The Columbia was ready to sail, Capt. Gow was sick and so the matrimony was postponed. The party had to hurry away for the Orient in charge of the Columbia the very day before his fiancée arrived at Victoria.

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THURSDAY, JULY 7, 1891.

MR. TURNER'S TOUR.

Hon. Mr. Turner returned from his trip to the Mainland on Sunday night and feels much pleased at the result of his observations. This is the second trip which the Premier has made through the lower Mainland portion of the province during the last twelve months, and on the latter occasion he deepened the very favorable impression which he made at the time of his former visit. On the journey just concluded, he addressed many public meetings, coming in contact with political friends and opponents alike, and also with the very considerable class who have hardly yet placed themselves in provincial politics. It is not claiming too much to say that he made a favorable impression on them all. The friends of the government found in him a gentleman, who was prepared to support with argument and the evidence of indisputable facts the claims which they have been making that the ministry was entitled to the confidence of the country. The opposition found in him a courteous yet fearless opponent, who was prepared to meet all their charges and to shrink no issue which was presented to him. The third class of persons mentioned, that is, those who were undecided in their political leanings, saw in the Premier a man with a fixed policy inspiring him, prepared to give reasons for the course which he has taken in the past and for the lines he intends to follow in the future. Wherever he went he was well received, and he returns to Victoria bringing with him the satisfaction of knowing that he leaves behind him hosts of old friends whose loyalty to him and his ministry has been strengthened, hosts of new friends who have learned from his manly exposition of his policy to feel that the country would be safe in his hands, and among his opponents many who, while they may not be able to give him their support, feel no longer any hesitation in according him their hearty respect. The result of the Premier's tour has been highly favorable to the government, and the Colonist feels able with great confidence to assure its readers that when the returns are all in after election day, the government will have a majority of the representatives from the Mainland.

HE HAD TO RESIGN.

When Mr. McGregor, government candidate in Nanaimo city, announced his intention of becoming a candidate at the present election he was given to understand that his resignation of his position with the Vancouver Coal Company would be acceptable. This corporation is not averse to people in its employ engaging in politics, because Mr. McGregor's opponent is in the same boat as Mr. McGregor was in that respect. It is not asserted that Mr. McGregor was not eminently fitted for the place which he had to resign or else sacrifice his political independence. It is not asserted that he would not be able to do his duty by his employer. He only chose to think differently from his employer and that was enough. He had to give up a remunerative position which he filled acceptably. The incident is one calling for serious comment.

In this province there are thousands of men who make their living working for others. In nine cases out of ten they are as intelligent and as well able to judge of what the country has need as their employers are. In many cases, as everyone knows who has had much to do with labor organizations and with representative men of the labor party, these employees possess a remarkably clear insight into public affairs and are capable of forming the most trustworthy opinions on matters of public policy. Every one who has been much in contact with the leaders of the labor movement know how sound their views are, how truly conservative they are in sentiment, how properly jealous they are of anything like tyrannical interference with their rights as free citizens. The rights of capital and of employers are great, equally deserving of consideration with those of employee and labor, but the majority of people are in the latter category. The great majority of men make their living working for others. The great majority of the community have little beside their labor upon which to rely for the support of themselves and their families. Anything, therefore, which affects the freedom of employees, anything which makes labor a badge of political servitude, should be struck down with a strong hand the moment it asserts itself. Unless the workmen of a country are free there is no freedom worth talking about. We feel, therefore, that as the action of the above corporation in regard to Mr. McGregor is the assertion in British Columbia of a power and a principle which, if allowed to pass unrebuked, will strike at the very foundation of free government, it is our duty to call upon the voters to express themselves on July 9 that no repetition of such a thing will be possible. It is perhaps as well that the question has arisen now. As British Columbia is developing and mining becomes an industry of greater importance than it is at present, in every part of the province there will be large communities composed of workmen in the employ of corporations. If these workmen are not to be free in the exercise of their franchise, this province will have engrained upon it a system of corporation rule which will be calamitous. Those persons who had experience of the rule of corporations in the United States will bear us out in saying that it is incalculably mischievous. We must not have such a thing in British Columbia if it is in the power of the voters to prevent it. Workmen everywhere throughout the prov-

ince should see to it that their votes do not go to strengthen a political party which fights with such dangerous weapons. The electors of the city of Nanaimo especially, who have been eyewitnesses of such an outrage as this upon the freedom of one of their neighbors, should resent it. There is cast upon them a duty greater than that which rests upon any other constituency in the province. It is for them to strike the blow for individual liberty, and we call upon them to strike it so that the tyranny of employers will never again dare raise its head in British Columbia.

AN ANNEXATIONIST FOR PREMIER.

If it should unfortunately happen that the government should be defeated, who would be the next Premier? Joseph Martin, late of Winnipeg—if he should be elected in Vancouver. There is no doubt about that, because Mr. Scullin, the alleged leader of the opposition, has distinctly said, in so many words, that it would be impossible to keep Mr. Martin from the Premiership. Is Mr. Martin inspired by any feeling of patriotism in seeking for political preference and the control of British Columbia? Not at all. It is well known that he was an active candidate for the office of Chief Justice of British Columbia. He came to the province a year or so ago, and sought to be admitted to the bar in defiance of the law of the country. What was British Columbia that its laws should apply to Joseph Martin, of Winnipeg? But he had to yield to the bar, being admitted and the Chief Justiceship becoming vacant he became one of the most clamorous applicants for it. He believed at one time that he had it within his grasp but was disappointed. Then this adventure set out on the quest of the Premiership, which was able to secure the backing of an element in Vancouver, which possibly was not a matter of very great surprise when we reflect on the men who are at the head of it; yet it is worthy of notice that his chief lieutenant, Mr. F. L. Carter-Cotton, only a very short time before he embraced him politically, described him in his newspaper as a political adventurer. What qualifications has Mr. Martin for the position to which he now aspires? His avowed annexationist sentiments will hardly be considered such. The fact that there stands against him in the archives of the Supreme court of Canada a statement, that a good deal of evidence has been given which shows him to have been guilty of personal corruption, and that he has been either unwilling or unable to refute that evidence certainly will not make people desire to place their affairs in his hands. The fact that he was a fire-brand in Manitoba politics, and was regarded there as a dangerous man, will surely not gain him many supporters in this province, where a sober policy and a conservative method of administration are so essential at the present time. Mr. Martin is necessarily an issue in the present campaign, because he is accepted by the opposition as their leader and because it is intended, if he is elected and the opposition have a majority, to make him Premier of the province. We say to every voter in British Columbia, that when he goes to the polls next Saturday, if he marks his ballot for an opposition candidate, he will mark it for this annexationist, this political adventurer, this office-seeker, this mischief-maker, and this man who has permitted the gravest charge that ever could be made against a public man to remain hanging over his head for years unanswred.

MR. BOOTH SAFE.

There is no room for doubt about the election of Mr. Booth in North Victoria. He is growing stronger every day and the indications now are that he will poll a much larger majority than that which his most sanguine friends anticipated. The islands are very strong for him, and he will divide North Saanich and Sidney with his opponent and have some very close contests there. Even if the people of North Victoria felt that Mr. Booth had served them long enough, they would not display so little judgment as to set him aside at a time when it is evident beyond all question that the present government will be sustained by a large majority. But they are not likely under any circumstances to desire to replace their former representative. At the outset, Mr. Paterson naturally made considerable of a showing. His strength as a candidate was an unknown quantity, and in the beginning of the campaign it began to manifest itself. This misled his friends into supposing that he would have a walk-over, and even made some of Mr. Booth's supporters feel a little nervous. It is really surprising how reports from the same people in the district have changed during the last few days. At first they said that Mr. Booth would win against any candidate easily. Then Mr. Paterson's supporters began to come in evidence, and Mr. Booth's friends sent word that they counted their candidate safe by a narrow margin. A few days later the word was that this majority was large enough to remove any feeling of uneasiness that might have existed. The last reports are that he will doubtless poll a majority of votes in every part of the district and that Mr. Paterson's friends realize that the fight is going against them. This is as it should be. Mr. Booth makes a capital member and it is in the interest of his constituency and of the whole province that he should be handsomely returned.

THE TESLIN WAGON ROAD.

We print a letter this morning from Hon. Edgar Dewdney, in which the Dominion government is severely arraigned for its failure to do its duty in regard to the Teslin-Teslin wagon road. We do not believe there is a man in British

Columbia, no matter what his political affiliations may be, who will not endorse all that Mr. Dewdney says. He has stated the case in strong, yet moderate terms. There is, however, a silver lining to the cloud, and it is in the shape of the following telegram:

Vancouver, June 25.

Hon. D. M. Eberts, Victoria. We sent instructions to our agent at Glenora by steamer City of Seattle, leaving here on the 19th, to carry out the terms of the agreement entered into with the government. This was the first boat after our understanding was arrived at and we believe everything will be done by our agent to push work ahead with all possible despatch.

(Signed) MACKENZIE, MANN & CO. It thus appears that the provincial government has kept faith with the people and that work is now in progress upon the wagon road from Stikine river to Teslin Lake, as preliminary to a part of the contract with the government for the construction of the railway between those points.

VICTORY ASSURED.

As election day draws near the certainty of government victory becomes so evident that even opposition candidates concede it. Mr. Paterson is the latest to do so. In the last forecast of the result printed in the Colonist it was shown that even conceding all that the opposition could claim with any show of reason the government had a safe majority. Some friends thought the claim made was not sufficiently comprehensive, but that is because they did not keep in mind what the Colonist aimed at doing. All it sought to demonstrate was that there were enough absolutely safe constituencies to secure the return of the government to power. If we were making a forecast this morning, with the light of the news brought in during the last few days, there is not a single constituency which we would put down as certainly belonging in the opposition column. A majority of the seats are for the government beyond any doubt whatever. Of the remainder some are so safe that no anxiety need be felt over them, and in the others the government candidates have better than a fighting chance. There is not a constituency in British Columbia that may not on Saturday next secure government candidates. The determination of the people to bury in oblivion the first annexationist who ever dared show his head before them a the polls may produce some surprising results.

THE LEAD MINING INDUSTRY.

The claim of British Columbia for fair play upon the Dominion has many phases, and a satisfactory feature of the case is that anything that may be done for the benefit of the Dominion. One subject that calls for attention at the earliest possible day is the condition of the lead mining industry. There are in British Columbia, we might almost say, hundreds of lead mines which are not operated owing to the fact that Canadian lead is so cheaply available that foreign lead is admitted into this country free of duty. A demand has been made for the imposition of a heavy duty upon lead imported into Canada, or for such other aid as would be sufficient to start our mines up to a greater extent than they are now being operated, and to lead to the erection of more smelters in the silver-lead belt. This is a subject to which the Hon. Mr. Turner directed his attention some four years ago when at Ottawa, and he contributed materially to the passage of an act of parliament devoting the sum of \$150,000 to bonus the lead smelters, and to lead to the amount of the bonus to be 50 cents per ton. The act was to have remained in abeyance until regulations were made bringing it in force, and this was not taken up until quite recently when the Dominion government provided for the payment of the bonus, but coupled it with a proviso that the smelting must be done under the supervision of a government official. Two smelters in Kootenay ought to receive this bonus, which, though not quite sufficient to much encourage the home production of lead, is an item of considerable importance, but owing to the failure of the government to publish the regulations they have not known that it was necessary for them to have the work done under the supervision of a government official. It would be only reasonable for the government to accept their sworn returns for the work they have done already, but this, of course, is a minor matter. The great point to be pressed upon the attention of the Dominion government is that, if the system

MARTIN'S LAME EXCUSE.

Annexationist Martin spent a good deal of time last night in an effort to excuse himself for not disproving the evidence which Mr. Justice Patterson, of the Supreme court of Canada said provided, if it were believed, that he had been guilty of corruption while holding the high office of Attorney-General of Manitoba. The excuse was that the Free Press had apologized and paid the costs. This was a very funny sort of an excuse under the circumstances. Mr. Lutton, the editor and, if we are not mistaken, part owner of the Free Press, but by the charge was made against Annexationist Martin, had been driven out. The paper had passed into the hands of new managers, and the new management made an apology and paid the costs. The apology was not made by the man who made the charge, but by some one else altogether, and it satisfied Mr. Martin. In view of what Mr. Justice Patterson said, he showed very good judgment in accepting any sort of an apology from any one.

It is perfectly idle for Mr. Martin to say that such an apology met the exigencies of the case. He knew perfectly well that it did not. He knew that the Free Press company, as it was then controlled, never charged anything

against him, and that the man who staked his reputation and every dollar he was worth and his liberty as well upon the truth of the charge was Mr. Lutton, who at the time the apology was made had been ousted from his control of the paper. Under these circumstances the apology was not worth the vindication of Mr. Martin's character went. The terrific indictment in the judgment of Mr. Justice Patterson stands unanswered. How could the apology of the corporation answer the sworn testimony of the witnesses? It could not answer it and it did not. The only men who could retract the evidence which Mr. Justice Patterson referred to were Mr. Lutton and the other witnesses and they have not to this day retracted it. Mr. Martin's excuse is the thinnest thing ever presented to a Victoria audience. In the face of what Mr. Justice Patterson said an innocent man should have refused to accept any apology and have insisted on meeting sworn testimony with sworn testimony.

of housing is the one to be adopted, the amount given should be large enough to meet the necessities of the case and encourage the smelting of lead. If this were done (we are informed that the amount necessary would be not very greatly in excess of what has already been given) activity in the silver-lead mines of Slovan would speedily become phenomenal, whereby a great addition would be made to the population of that part of Canada. The experience of the last twenty years in British Columbia shows that the Dominion can afford to pay very liberally for anything which will lead to an increase of population here, because our contributions to the revenue are so greatly in excess of what is expended in the province. When the elections are over and Mr. Turner goes to Ottawa with his claims for fair play, one of the subjects which he will undoubtedly press upon the attention of the Dominion government is the necessity of doing something at once to promote lead mining in this province.

The News-Advertiser announces that Mr. Sword has withdrawn in Dewdney, and says that his withdrawal is for the purpose of enabling the seat to be retained by "our party." The News-Advertiser should be a little more explicit in saying what "our party" consists of. The party with which Mr. Sword was identified was one which, although mistaken in its views in regard to the proper policy to be pursued in British Columbia, was never accused of disloyalty to the British crown, nor was it ever accused of desiring to turn over to the United States this fair Dominion, which may be properly described as the key-stone in the arch of empire that Britain is erecting. Joseph Martin, whose leadership in politics the News-Advertiser has, has expressly declared for this, and we would believe that Mr. Collie B. Sword would be a party to any such infamous treason. Therefore, whatever may have been the object which prompted Mr. Sword to retire from the contest, we deny that it was the desire to place British Columbia in the hands of Joseph Martin. We shall, on the contrary, be more disposed to expect to see Mr. Sword's friends cast their ballots for Mr. McBride and against the candidate who represents the new party to be led by Annexationist Martin.

There is no manner of doubt that during the course of the next twelve months a project for the construction of a new trans-continental railway will take shape, and there need be no surprise on the part of actual construction being a beginning of it. It will be a portion of such a line during the present year. The project is not sufficiently advanced to make the Colonist feel warranted in doing anything more than mention it. Some years must elapse, of course, before it is fully realized, but in the meantime some very important links in the trans-continental line are likely to be constructed. One of those will be the road from Bute Inlet to Quenelle. Another will be from Edmonton towards the Peace river, and there may be other portions of what will be a through line across north central Canada under construction in the near future. This is mentioned simply as a fact of news and not because of any bearing which it may have upon the provincial elections. Colonist readers will remember that during the last six or seven months this paper has referred on several occasions to the possibility of such a project being inaugurated and mention is made of the matter now simply to chronicle the fact that the indications in that direction are more favorable now than they have been at any time hitherto.

In his speech at Cowichan, Mr. Brown of Westminster, said that he did not appeal to the people for any man, but for the party which he represented. Well, the head and front of that party is Joseph Martin, annexationist. Will the voters of Cowichan send a man to the legislature to support as Premier, a man who while holding the responsible post of minister of the Crown in Manitoba, declared himself to be an annexationist? Will they vote for a man who contrived a charge of corrupt dealing to stand against him unanswered for years, although sworn testimony was given in support of it? We do not, of course, mean that Mr. Herd is such a man. He, like the people to whom he appeals, is a loyal subject of Her Majesty, and he belongs to the party to which he belongs as led by Annexationist Martin and that is reason enough, without anything else for defeating Mr. Herd.

Mr. Deane sends the Colonist a telegram in which he says that Mr. Robins of the Vancouver Coal Company has not contributed a cent towards his election fund, and he adds that he has never during the canvass employed the argument against Hon. Mr. G. B. Martin that he

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once had a Chinaman in his employ. We can well believe that Mr. Deane would not dare make such a canvass against Mr. Martin, where that gentleman is known. It appears to be reserved for places where Mr. Martin is not known. Why do the opposition candidates, speakers and papers, throughout the province think of this repudiation of their principal charge against the Hon. Chief Commissioner? Mr. Deane refuses to employ it against Mr. Martin face to face. Will the remainder of the Manitoba annexationist's faction repeat it? Of course they will. Nothing is too indecent for them.

If we may judge from the papers in the riding and from the information received from other trustworthy sources, Mr. Retalack is quite sure of his election there; and we are also informed that the opposition candidates, of unexpected strength in Revelstoke that he is almost sure to defeat Mr. Kellie. Colonist readers will remember that in its estimate of the situation this paper has never claimed Revelstoke for the government. This latest information warrants it in so doing.

Mr. Paterson built the Shuswap- & Okanagan and is one of the owners of the Victoria & Sidney. His principal ground of attack upon the government is because these roads were built. The real basis of Mr. Paterson's opposition is because they will not buy his railway and back him up to build another on the Mainland.

The Rossland Miner says that evidence is accumulating that shows that the Northern Pacific railway has acquired the Corbin railway system. Just what effect this will have upon rates, of course, we are unable at present to say.

Mr. Robertson, government candidate in Cowichan, was in the city yesterday. He reports the situation there as very satisfactory. Mr. Robertson will make an excellent representative for that important constituency.

The Rossland Miner agrees with the Colonist in holding that Joseph Martin's annexationist sentiments are of themselves sufficient to call for his defeat at the hands of the electors.

There is one little maxim That now I will name, Which may bring what is better Than riches or fame. All those who will heed it Good appetite find, Strong nerves, rosy cheeks, And vigor undimmed. It will vanish dyspepsia, Rheumatism and gout, That tired feeling conquer, Drive scrofula out. And here is the maxim— Its wisdom is sure— Take Hood's Sarsaparilla And keep your blood pure.

Mayor Redfern and Ald. Wilson left for Seattle yesterday to spend the fourth as guests of the mayor and council of the Sound city. The regular meeting of the council was therefore adjourned until Wednesday evening.

PRICE LISTS NOW READY B. WILLIAMS & CO., CLOTHIERS and HATTERS, 97 and 99 Johnson Street, Victoria, B.C.

EXCURSION DAYS.

Sunday and Yesterday Saw Over Two Thousand Victorians Cross the Line. Over two thousand Victorians spent the fourth of July in Seattle and Port Angeles, about an equal number visiting either city. The City of Kingston took away seven hundred to Seattle on Sunday, besides those who, wishing to avoid the rush made the trip on Saturday. There were in Sunday's crowd of fifty men from each of the three companies of the First battalion, Fifth Regiment; the Victoria lacrosse team, which was to meet the Vancouver team in Seattle in an exhibition game and a number of local sports who left with the intention of participating in the celebration programme provided for yesterday. In addition to these excursionists two hundred of the limit number of the Northern Pacific is allowed to carry, sailed on that steamer at noon on Sunday. It was a special trip made by the steamer and so were the runs of the Kingston on Sunday. Neither vessels came over yesterday, although it is expected they will both be here on time today. The Port Angeles excursion was handled exclusively by the City of Nanaimo, which made three paying trips during the day, one at 8 o'clock, the second at 1:30 o'clock and the third at 7:30 o'clock. On the first 350 embarked, while 500 left at 1:30. Several hundred Port Angeles excursionists also availed themselves of the excursion and came over here to spend the day.

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Diamond Dyes are the popular dyes in every home of the civilized world. They are sure and reliable under all circumstances, giving the choicest, most brilliant and most lasting colors. Diamond Dyes are the safest to use in our home; no poisonous ingredients irritate the hands are ever used in the composition of these famed dyes. Common package dyes are largely composed of dangerous materials. Diamond Dyes are so easy to use that a child can dye as successfully as a grown person. Beware of common and crude dyes sold for the sake of large profits. Insist upon having the Diamond Dyes and you will have happy results.

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER Awarded Highest Honors, World's Fair Gold Medal, Midwinter Fair

SAANICH Rousing R Attorney ic He Speaks Is Mos Mr. Yates on Local Joseph Hon. B. M spoke for up Agricultural day evening government listened to meeting on address 11:15, with a young m imaled too questions. candidates who had a hare and over the p emment was continue ou feeling the favor to the ple of South to be in a ney-General reception speech. M very briefly to reply an respecting a tion charge a feelings of small points which, eve showed the worthy op broad and with by Mr. Higgin claims for nexationist tion in the erts replies Yates and 1 o'clock, a his and ously at the Mr. Edw tried to in a few troduced G. G. G. ment to the as a compi Victoria, he represent. The you rrupted Mr marks, with ance with The hearted young man with success Continual of the gov give one. takes had ment. He believed their policy fit of the being well ment Cana proof of th which a f was now mines were To bring th that it was ing of rail land grant was by the Alnow putting up they found capital in government grant with Kootenay of the ra the devel and so the entered li ing of th which opp to the U in favor of for the p province. ings. T from the was paid ince, the ante th the bond 000 year of the I the 40 p 20th of left of (Applau ceived earnings return which v the tre time th areven would s not cou The g the dey building and bes had ind may fre large as largely s enal pol assisted The s r Kooten Kooten tries, v erian. When comple had on way, s said t but th however the coal in cents taken The R have camp the ern m when (Appl dary was with

SPAIN'S LOSS IN LIFE.

Five Hundred Were Killed or Wounded in Cervera's Attempt at Escape.

One Man Killed and One Wounded the Cost to the Victorious Fleet.

Washington, July 4.—At 11:20 to-night the navy department posted the appendix of a dispatch cablegram received from Commodore Watson. It is similar to that received to-day from Admiral Sampson, but contains the additional information as to the killed, drowned and captured. Commodore Watson's despatch follows: "Play del Este, July 3. To the Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D.C.—At 9:30 a.m. to-day the Spanish squadron, seven in all, including one gun-boat, came out of Santiago harbor in column and were totally destroyed within an hour excepting the Cristobal Colon, which was chased 45 miles to westward by the commander-in-chief with the Brooklyn, and beached to prevent sinking. None of our officers or men injured, except on board Brooklyn chief yeoman Ellis was killed and one man was wounded. Admiral Cervera, the commanding officer excepting of the Quintero, and about 70 other officers and 1,800 men are prisoners.

WOULDN'T BELIEVE IT.

Madrid Said the Report of Cervera's Misfortune Simply Couldn't be True.

Madrid, July 4.—(4 p.m.)—The following semi-official statement was issued this afternoon: "The semaphore from Morro Castle to Santiago says the Spanish squadron, after a comrade with the Americans, showed no signs of injury; therefore the American admiral's report of Admiral Cervera must be utterly untrue. Moreover Admiral Cervera's squadron is faster than Admiral Sampson's."

ENGLISH COMMENT.

Overpowered After Heroic Defence Spain Should Now Seek Peace.

London, July 4.—The Times remarks editorially this morning: "Admiral Sampson's brilliant exploit was as complete as Admiral Dewey's. Nothing but the conviction that his plight within the harbor was hopeless could have justified Admiral Cervera's attempt to leave. Had he been able to judge correctly of what was passing in General Shafter's mind, he would have remained. The difficulties of navigation probably caused him to make a bold effort by daylight.

DOMINION NEWS NOTES.

Manitoba Crops Doing Well—An Old Butcher's Suicide—Yachting Accident.

The Manitoba and Northwestern crop reports for the past week show that the crops have gone ahead rapidly owing to the wet weather.

Customs revenue at Winnipeg for the fiscal year just closed amounted to \$2,072,450, as against \$1,520,255 in 1897.

Lieut. Carranza, who was reported to have secretly left Mexico to join the forces at Chateau Royal, Riviere du Loup.

Hon. L. O. Tallon has gone to Europe. During a terrific thunder and hail storm at St. John's, Que., the sailing yacht A. B. C. of Iverville, returning with a picnic party of five persons, was upset. A young girl named Roy was drowned.

The body of George Rielt, an old butcher of Berlin, was found in the river at Bridgeport about two miles from town this morning. Suicide is suspected. Rielt was aged 60 and leaves a widow, but no family.

William Rodden, aged 79, formerly a prominent business man and alderman of Montreal, died at Plantagenet Springs on Sunday.

THE LADRONES ANNEXED.

Troops for Manila Called There on Business—The East of Germany's Coming Plain.

Manila, July 1, via Hong Kong, July 4.—The United States troops on the transport City of Sydney City of Pekin and Australia, under the command of Commodore Charles, arrived at Cavite at 10 o'clock yesterday evening, after an untroubled voyage.

On the way here the Charleston called at Guaman, the largest of the Ladrones islands, a group in the Pacific which belonged to Spain. She took possession of the whole group, made prisoners of Governor General Masine, his staff and the entire military force, and raised the stars and stripes over the ruins of Santa Cruz fort, in the harbor of San Luis Dapce.

The troops are in good condition. The only loss was Private Hutchinson, of the First Oregon, who died on the City of Sydney June 20, and was buried at sea on the 21st.

In addition to the Spanish governor of the Ladrones, the Charleston brought 50 soldiers as prisoners of war to Cavite. The gunboat McCullough captured the Spanish gun vessel Lerma. Admiral Dewey offered to parole the crew, but they declined, because they feared to be court-martialed and shot.

Shanghai, July 4.—It is reported here of good authority that Germany has arranged to enter into a treaty with the Philippines, ante-dating the present situation there.

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THE ROAD TO THE YUKON.

How the Dominion Government Has Signally Failed in Its Duty.

To the Editor: The Moran fleet on their way to the Yukon were reported to have been badly damaged and sunk in the weeks ago. Last week's two stern-wheel boats on their way to the same place were wrecked. The Victorian Development Company's boats, it is said to have been disabled and obliged to return to port. The Marquis of Dufferin is lost off Cape Flattery. All these accidents have happened only a few miles comparatively from their starting points, on a voyage of some 2,800 miles. Is there not a strong probability that very few if any of the stern-wheel boats built in these southern waters will reach St. Michael's, and if they do are they not sure to be in such a condition as to be worthless for the business they are intended for?

Should, however, the information which we have as to the low state of the Yukon river be correct there is a strong probability that few will make even one through trip to Dawson—some predict that only one will be reached and this will cause a stampede from Klondike to the United States portions of Alaska. The cost of the transportation for which they are paying from 35 to 40 cents per pound, and the very animals which have been shipped to the interior are being used to transport a small army of soldiers, and has been the cause of high freight rates. The want of a road which has found no one yet able to answer that question. Mounted Police are sent to the Yukon. It is not to be expected that horses which cannot travel 100 yards from the river doing nothing but fighting the cost of the transportation of the men doing the same, but patently awaiting orders. From whom do you think the men eating their heads off on the high knoll on the river not able to get food, but it is well known that the large majority left here about New Year with their twelve months' supplies; six months have been taken to get to the Yukon. Should all the steamers which have been built before this have been taken to the Yukon, St. Michael's and the water be favorable, those who ought to know predict that the want of a road will prevent them from getting up to Dawson if provision has not been made before this.

This is the position in regard to the Yukon via St. Michael's, upon which depends the food for some 30,000 people. We are told that men were not allowed to go into that country without twelve months' supplies, and there will be plenty of food, but it is well known that the large majority left here about New Year with their twelve months' supplies; six months have been taken to get to the Yukon. Should all the steamers which have been built before this have been taken to the Yukon, St. Michael's and the water be favorable, those who ought to know predict that the want of a road will prevent them from getting up to Dawson if provision has not been made before this.

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SURRENDER DEMANDS.

General Shafter Once More to the Fore Since Cervera's Fleet is Destroyed.

He is Met With Firm Refusal—Garcia Refuses to Fight Pando's Army.

Juragu, July 3.—General Shafter today demanded the instant and unconditional surrender of Santiago de Cuba. The Spanish commander curtly and emphatically refused. The American general in sending his demand warned all foreign residents out of the city before ten o'clock to-morrow morning, July 4, which hour the bombardment was said to begin. The only notice General Linares took was to order that no communication be permitted to leave to-morrow. This evening Lieut.-Col. Astor, of General Shafter's staff, was informed by a courier that the Spanish generals were considering the terms of the surrender. The courier's report, however, is altogether unconfirmed and is discredited by Shafter. To-night the men are anxious for a general engagement on the 4th of July, but the officers do not expect it. The general belief is that the destruction of Admiral Cervera's fleet entirely changes the situation. Now that Admiral Sampson can enter the harbor at attack upon the city. It is not believed that General Shafter will make a decisive move until that question is definitely settled.

Admiral Sampson and General Shafter had arranged for a conference this morning and an escort of cavalry was at the dock here awaiting Admiral Sampson and his staff. Admiral Cervera's dash for liberty compelled the New York to leave the harbor and rush to the scene of conflict. The conference thus interrupted to wipe out the Spanish fleet doubtless be resumed.

General Pando with 5,000 reinforcements reached Santiago at noon to-day. General Calisto Garcia refusing to make an effort to stop him, he sailed for the Spanish force was too large for him to engage.

The army is half mad with delight over the crushing of the Spanish fleet. Washington, July 4.—The following is the correspondence of General Shafter demanding the surrender of Santiago: "The following is my demand for the surrender of the city of Santiago de Cuba. Headquarters U. S. Forces, near San Juan river, Cuba, July 3, (8:30 a.m.)—General Pando, Commanding General of the Spanish forces, Santiago de Cuba: Sir—I shall be obliged, unless you surrender, to shell Santiago de Cuba. Please inform the citizens of foreign countries, and all women and children that they should leave the city before ten o'clock to-morrow morning. Very respectfully, your obedient servant, "W. R. SHAFTER, Maj. Gen. U. S. A."

Following is the Spanish reply, which Col. Duvret has just returned with at 8:30 p.m.: "Santiago de Cuba, 2 p.m., July 3.—His Excellency the general commanding the United States, San Juan de los Rios. I have the honor to reply to your communication of to-day, written at 8:30 a.m., and received at 1 p.m., demanding the surrender of this city. On the contrary, I am announcing to me that you will bombard the city. I have the honor to advise the foreign citizens, women and children that they must leave the city before ten o'clock to-morrow morning. It is my duty to say to you this city will not surrender, and that I will inform the foreign consuls and inhabitants of the contents of your message. Very respectfully, "JOSE TORAL, Commander-in-Chief, Fourth Corps."

The British, Portuguese, Chinese and Norwegian consuls have come to an understanding with Col. Dorst. They ask if non-combatants can occupy the town of Santiago and railroad points and ask until ten o'clock of the 4th instant, before the city is fired on. They claim that there are between 15,000 and 20,000 people, many of them old, who will follow them if I can supply them with food, which I cannot do for want of transportation to Canez, which

BAPTISTS' CONVENTION

Annual Meeting of the Provincial Association Now in Progress at Calvary Church.

A Cash Balance in the Treasury—Interesting Papers on Sunday School Papers.

With a large number in attendance, the Baptist convention opened at Calvary church yesterday morning, Rev. P. H. McEwen, of New Westminster, the former president of the association, in the chair.

REV. R. W. TROTTER, President Baptist Convention.

States, and Rev. Mr. Guntin, of Port Antonio, each of whom gave a short address.

Balance on hand from last year... \$ 303 68

Contributed by B. C. churches... \$ 1,631 66

From Rev. R. W. Trotter's canvass... \$ 74 00

Miscellaneous... \$ 115 15

Total... \$3,492 19

Grants to missions... \$1,727 80

Superintendents of work... \$ 101 00

From Rev. R. W. Trotter's canvass... \$ 26 90

Balance on hand... \$ 1,636 49

Total... \$3,492 19

A grant received from the American Mission Society of \$800 is not included in the above statement.

After the report was read, Rev. R. W. Trotter gave an address of welcome, and this was responded to by Mr. Guntin.

The election of officers was then proceeded with, with the following result: President, Rev. R. W. Trotter, Victoria; vice-president, E. B. Morgan, Vancouver; secretary, S. C. Schooley, Vancouver; treasurer, W. Marchant, Victoria.

The afternoon session was devoted entirely to committee work.

At 7:30 the evening session opened with prayer for the young by Pastor O. E. Kendall, a report from Mr. C. A. Schooley, Vancouver, on Sunday school, being subsequently submitted.

Just after the report was presented, a letter surprise was sprung on the meeting by the sudden appearance in the church of Rev. A. A. McLeod, of the Ontario and Quebec Mission Board, who is now on his return to India.

Mr. P. D. Gross, superintendent of the First Sunday school, delivered a paper on "Preparation of a Lesson." He outlined the nature of the lesson, and the nature of the scriptures, if any, held by them, that there should be something to interest each pupil; that the teacher should know the pupil's character, his life, and his disposition, and should know also the Bible.

Mr. W. H. Beatty, in a paper on "Remarks on the Bible," was of opinion that special attention should be given to the study of the Bible.

At the conclusion Mr. W. C. Weir offered some valuable suggestions on the home department work.

TO-DAY'S PROGRAMME.

Morning Session. 9—Prayer and praise service, Pastor George R. Weir.

10—Reports from churches and reading of church letters.

10:30—Report of committee on temperance, by E. B. Morgan.

11—Report of committee on time, place and preaching, by W. C. Weir.

11:30—Report of board of education, A. J. Fines.

Afternoon Session. 2—Devotional exercises—J. L. Beckwith.

2:30—Report of committee on B. Y. P. U.

3—B. Y. P. U. meeting, conducted by J. O. Nelson.

3:45—How to interest our young people in B. Y. P. U. work, B. S. Daggett.

4—Address, C. A. Wooddy, editor Pacific Business.

5—Evening Session. 7:30—Devotional exercises—Pastor I. G. Matthews.

8—Report of home mission board, Pastor H. C. Newcombe.

8:20—Address by Pastor P. H. McEwen.

8:30—"My Work at Nelson," Pastor G. E. Welch.

8:45—Klondike missions—what must be done? Pastor O. E. Kendall.

9:05—How to establish mission churches, Pastor H. C. Newcombe.

9:20—The elements of home missions, Pastor J. H. Best.

SAMPSON VERY WARY.

Santiago Harbor Will Be Safer When the Land Forces Capture the Torpedoes.

Washington Anxious About Shafter's Men Exposed in Trenches Without Proper Supplies.

Expedition to Spain to Be Sent Forward as Soon as Ships Can Be Prepared.

Washington, July 6.—By comparison with what has gone before, to-day was very quiet with the army and navy departments.

There were bulletins posted at the former in the afternoon, but they were not of more recent date than yesterday.

Deep concern is felt here at the privations and sufferings of our troops lying in the trenches and field hospitals surrounding Santiago, and there is a disposition to insist that heretofore the equipment of our soldiers, their commissary and quartermasters' supplies, their ammunition and their hospital stores, shall be complete in every respect before they advance further.

This is likely to be the rule even at the expense of time and in the face of the criticism of an element that vehemently insists upon rushing the campaign without regard to the cost in blood and money.

Confidence is felt that there will be no friction between the army and navy commanders, and that the conference between them will result in an agreement upon a joint plan for the prosecution of the campaign.

In the belief should not be well founded, the President is prepared to act himself by orders from first hand.

There is much force in the naval argument that if Sampson is obliged to enter Santiago harbor before the forts are captured, he will jeopardize the safety of the whole of the ironclad fleet under his command since by the sinking of one of these ships in the narrow channel through a Spanish mine or shell, the fleet would be left helpless and exposed to destruction under the guns of the forts, to which they could make no reply owing to the elevation of the latter.

One the other hand, the army officers seem to be justified in avoiding the tremendous sacrifice of life that would be again throwing the American soldiers upon the Spanish defenses until they have been materially reinforced in numbers and strength and by artillery.

Sampson did not report to-day at the navy department, but the war department sent over a very agreeable message from Shafter, the readiness of the Spaniards to exchange Robeson and his men.

It is believed that this was accomplished some time during the day, though notice of it has not been received.

The fact that several vessels selected for Watson's fleet were in the thick of the engagement of July 3, promises to somewhat delay the departure of the Eastern squadron for the shores of Spain.

The vessels have consumed a good deal of coal and without having expended a large quantity of their highest grade ammunition in the furious attack on the steel warships of the Spanish. It would be necessary to replenish these stores before the long European voyage is begun. However, Secretary Spooner has given special orders for it to be replenished.

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the preparation of the squadron and it will be certainly off in the course of a few days.

The movements of the Cadiz fleet are very puzzling to the experts here. Weakened as it is by sending back the torpedo boat destroyers, the Spanish squadron seems destined to go for as sure destruction as did Cervera's ships when they headed westward from the Cape Verde Islands. The Spanish without doubt are fully aware of the inferiority of their fleet. The navy department was advised today that the squadron was passing through Suez canal and as the vessel had paid the heavy toll required in advance the indications are now regarded as conclusive that the ships are bound for the Philippines. This belief stimulates in preparations here for Watson's sailing, and he will strike straight.

"Speaking of matrimonial felicity, Binks and his wife haven't had a cross word since—since they were divorced."—Chicago Post.

"You didn't make Miss Von Riche's portrait look a bit like her."—"No, I needed the money for it."—Chicago Record.

Do you feel more tired in the morning than you do at night? Do you have much anxiety, poor memory, shy, despondent, want to be left alone, irritable? If you do feel so you suffer from Nervous Debility. If you are treated now you can be cured. If you wait you may wait a little too long. Many have become nervous wrecked. Don't you wait. The sure, speedy cure is the GREAT

"HUYDAN."

HUYDAN CURES

LOST MANHOOD, FAILING POWERS, NERVOUS DEBILITY, HORRIBLE DREAMS, CONSTIPATION, LOSS OF POWER, LOSS OF CAPACITY, LACK OF ENERGY.

Call or write for Circulars and Testimonials.

Blood Poison, Blood Poison, Blood Poison, Blood Poison.

30-DAY-CURE CIRCULARS.

HUDSON MEDICAL INSTITUTE

Starks, Market and Ellis Streets, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

No one can give you Huydan but Hudson Institute.

FOR SALE—The Wilcox Hotel (furnished) Cadboro Bay road, together with 4 1/2 acres of land, stock, adjacent to Driving Park and Exhibition grounds, St. B. C. Colon.

FOR SALE—Cheap—Leaving for Europe. One of the most beautiful homes in Vancouver Island. Dr. Dickson's place on the Queen's Beach, Victoria. Sixty-nine, or hundred and eighteen acres, preferred, (best) land, double barn, double barn, and other buildings. Hot and cold water. Adjacent to first-class fishing, boating, shooting, etc., also to good tennis club. Apply to H. R. Colton, agent, Vancouver, 1025 Duke, Albert Head.

TENDERS will be received by the undersigned for repairing the Metchohn Public School, Victoria, July 6th. Thos. Duke, Albert Head.

THE WHOLE CIVILIZED WORLD IS SPEAKING OF PAIN'S CELERY COMPOUND AND ITS WONDERFUL CURES.

It Saves Men and Women When All Other Medicines Fail.

THESE MEETINGS ARE THE GOVERNMENT CANDIDATES.

Hon. C. E. Pooley, W. F. Bullen,

Will address the electors at the following places and dates:

ESQUIMALT—Blue Ribbon Hall, Wednesday, June 29, at 8 o'clock, p. m.

SOOKE—School House, Saturday, July 2nd, at 7 o'clock, p. m.

METCHOSIN—Agricultural Hall, Tuesday, 6th July, at 7 p. m.

Theodore Davie, Deceased. STATUTORY NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Notice is hereby given that all creditors and other persons having any claims or demands upon or against the estate of Theodore Davie, late of the City of Victoria, Chief Justice, deceased, are hereby required to send in writing the particulars of their claims or demands (if any) held by them, to John B. McKinnon, Room 21, Commercial Buildings, Victoria, agent for Joseph Nicolay and John Alford, executors, on or before the 23rd day of July next, after which date the executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the said Theodore Davie amongst the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which they have then had notice, and that no creditor will be liable for the assets, or any part thereof, so distributed, to any person who has not given notice at the time of the distribution.

Dating at Victoria, B. C. this 20th day of April, A. D. 1898.

W. WOOLTON & BARNARD, Solicitors for the said Executors, Bank of Montreal Chambers, Victoria. B. G. HENDERSON, Secretary, Bank of Montreal, Victoria.

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Watches For Boys. Boys can earn a Steam-Wind Watch and Chain during the Summer Holidays, by selling \$2.00 watches for \$1.00 each. Boys who send to the States for goods have to pay for postage and freight. Write at once, stating your father's occupation, and we will send you a watch and chain. Manufacturers Agency Co., Toronto, Ont.

PROCLAMATIONS.

(L.S.) THOS. R. MCINNIS, CANADA. PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA. VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen Defender of the Faith, &c., &c., &c.

To the Returning Officer of the Alberni Electoral District: WHEREAS His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of British Columbia has, by a Proclamation bearing date the 7th day of June, 1898, been pleased to dissolve the Legislative Assembly of the said Province, and whereas it is necessary to hold Elections throughout the said Province to fill the vacancies caused by such dissolution, We command you that, notice of the time and place of Election being duly given, you do cause Election to be made, according to law, of two Members to serve in the Legislative Assembly of the Province of British Columbia for the Alberni Electoral District, and that you do cause the nomination of Candidates at such Election to be held on the 25th day of June, 1898, and do cause the names of such Members when so elected, whether they be present or absent, to be certified to Our Supreme Court, at the City of Victoria, on or before the 31st day of August next, the Election so made, distinctly and openly under Our Seal duly indorsed upon this Our Writing.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent under the Great Seal of Our said Province of British Columbia, in Witness whereof, the Honorable Thos. R. McInnes, Lieutenant-Governor of Our said Province of British Columbia, in Our City of Victoria, in Our said Province, this seventh day of June, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, and in the sixtieth year of Our Reign.

By Command, H. TYRWHITT DRAKE, Registrar of the Supreme Court.

(L.S.) THOS. R. MCINNIS, CANADA. PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA. VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen Defender of the Faith, &c., &c., &c.

To the Returning Officer of the South Victoria Electoral District: WHEREAS His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of British Columbia has, by a Proclamation bearing date the 7th day of June, 1898, been pleased to dissolve the Legislative Assembly of the said Province, and whereas it is necessary to hold Elections throughout the said Province to fill the vacancies caused by such dissolution, We command you that, notice of the time and place of Election being duly given, you do cause Election to be made, according to law, of four Members to serve in the Legislative Assembly of the Province of British Columbia for the South Victoria Electoral District, and that you do cause the nomination of Candidates at such Election to be held on the 25th day of June, 1898, and do cause the names of such Members when so elected, whether they be present or absent, to be certified to Our Supreme Court, at the City of Victoria, on or before the 31st day of August next, the Election so made, distinctly and openly under Our Seal duly indorsed upon this Our Writing.

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To the Returning Officer of the Esquimalt Electoral District: WHEREAS His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of British Columbia has, by a Proclamation bearing date the 7th day of June, 1898, been pleased to dissolve the Legislative Assembly of the said Province, and whereas it is necessary to hold Elections throughout the said Province to fill the vacancies caused by such dissolution, We command you that, notice of the time and place of Election being duly given, you do cause Election to be made, according to law, of one Member to serve in the Legislative Assembly of the Province of British Columbia for the Esquimalt Electoral District, and that you do cause the nomination of Candidates at such Election to be held on the 25th day of June, 1898, and do cause the names of such Members when so elected, whether they be present or absent, to be certified to Our Supreme Court, at the City of Victoria, on or before the 31st day of August next, the Election so made, distinctly and openly under Our Seal duly indorsed upon this Our Writing.

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By Command, H. TYRWHITT DRAKE, Registrar of the Supreme Court.

(L.S.) THOS. R. MCINNIS, CANADA. PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA. VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen Defender of the Faith, &c., &c., &c.

To the Returning Officer of the North Victoria Electoral District: WHEREAS His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of British Columbia has, by a Proclamation bearing date the 7th day of June, 1898, been pleased to dissolve the Legislative Assembly of the said Province, and whereas it is necessary to hold Elections throughout the said Province to fill the vacancies caused by such dissolution, We command you that, notice of the time and place of Election being duly given, you do cause Election to be made, according to law, of one Member to serve in the Legislative Assembly of the Province of British Columbia for the North Victoria Electoral District, and that you do cause the nomination of Candidates at such Election to be held on the 25th day of June, 1898, and do cause the names of such Members when so elected, whether they be present or absent, to be certified to Our Supreme Court, at the City of Victoria, on or before the 31st day of August next, the Election so made, distinctly and openly under Our Seal duly indorsed upon this Our Writing.

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To the Returning Officer of the Cowichan Electoral District: WHEREAS His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of British Columbia has, by a Proclamation bearing date the 7th day of June, 1898, been pleased to dissolve the Legislative Assembly of the said Province, and whereas it is necessary to hold Elections throughout the said Province to fill the vacancies caused by such dissolution, We command you that, notice of the time and place of Election being duly given, you do cause Election to be made, according to law, of one Member to serve in the Legislative Assembly of the Province of British Columbia for the Cowichan Electoral District, and that you do cause the nomination of Candidates at such Election to be held on the 25th day of June, 1898, and do cause the names of such Members when so elected, whether they be present or absent, to be certified to Our Supreme Court, at the City of Victoria, on or before the 31st day of August next, the Election so made, distinctly and openly under Our Seal duly indorsed upon this Our Writing.

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To the Returning Officer of the Cowichan Electoral District: WHEREAS His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of British Columbia has, by a Proclamation bearing date the 7th day of June, 1898, been pleased to dissolve the Legislative Assembly of the said Province, and whereas it is necessary to hold Elections throughout the said Province to fill the vacancies caused by such dissolution, We command you that, notice of the time and place of Election being duly given, you do cause Election to be made, according to law, of one Member to serve in the Legislative Assembly of the Province of British Columbia for the Cowichan Electoral District, and that you do cause the nomination of Candidates at such Election to be held on the 25th day of June, 1898, and do cause the names of such Members when so elected, whether they be present or absent, to be certified to Our Supreme Court, at the City of Victoria, on or before the 31st day of August next, the Election so made, distinctly and openly under Our Seal duly indorsed upon this Our Writing.

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The Colonist

THURSDAY, JULY 7, 1898.

ANNEXATIONIST MARTIN.

Because Mr. Joseph Martin did not content himself with pleading guilty but devoted an hour and a half to a labored excuse for his conduct in the two particulars in which it has been especially assailed during the present campaign, the opposition claim that he has answered everything alleged against him. The charges were two. One was that he had never cleared up the accusation of corrupt dealing made against him in the Manitoba Free Press and the other was that he had declared himself an annexationist. The Colonist pointed out yesterday how his explanation of his action in the first case was no answer to the charge but the matter may be briefly restated. Mr. Martin was charged by the Free Press, then managed by Mr. Luxton with corrupt dealing in connection with the sum of \$500 a mile which the Northern Pacific Railway Company was to receive from the Manitoba government.

He brought an action for libel and the jury found a verdict for the newspaper. A new trial was moved for and granted on the ground that the jury has disregarded the charge of the judge in reaching their verdict, but it was not held that the verdict was not supported by the evidence. On the contrary Mr. Justice Paterson of the Supreme court of Canada said that a good deal of evidence was given, which, if believed, showed that Mr. Martin had been guilty of personal corruption.

The stockholders of the Free Press company, not relishing any further litigation, after Mr. Luxton refused to apologize, dismissed him from the management and an apology was printed in the paper.

The charge made by Mr. Luxton has never been withdrawn by the man who made it and who staked his property, his reputation and his liberty upon it. The sworn testimony which Mr. Justice Paterson said would establish, if believed, the charge of personal corruption, has never been answered.

In addition to this we have the admission of Mr. Martin that the understanding was that the \$500 per mile should never be accounted for.

Thus the case stands: The sum of \$500 per mile at the disposal of the company to be used for promotion purposes; sworn testimony that Mr. Martin had made statements, which in the opinion of Mr. Justice Paterson established, if believed, personal corruption; the charge of corruption which was withdrawn by the man who made it; and Mr. Martin sheltering himself behind an apology by an incorporated company made after the man responsible for the charge had been dismissed.

What part Mr. Martin had in bringing about this dismissal, if any, we can only surmise.

So much for the charge of corruption. Now for the second charge.

This was that Mr. Martin had declared himself to be an out and out annexationist.

What is the answer? It is that the people of Manitoba were so enraged against the Dominion government that "if the Dominion had continued its policy of oppression against Manitoba there would have been worse than annexation—there would have been civil rebellion."

We remark that this simply begs the question, which is not whether under circumstances the people of Manitoba might not favor annexation, but whether Joseph Martin was not at that time, as he himself expressed it, "an out and out annexationist."

Observe that while the people of Manitoba might become annexationists according to Mr. Martin, under certain circumstances, he already was one. In time, with sufficient provocation, the rest of the people might come to occupy his position. Readers will see how completely he evaded the real issue, which was not as to the feelings of a community, but as to the opinions which he himself personally held while occupying the post of attorney-general of Manitoba.

About his having declared himself an "out and out annexationist" there is no dispute. He was compelled to admit under oath that he might have said so. This is equivalent to an admission that he was such a person. How many people in British Columbia would feel compelled to admit that they may have declared themselves upon some occasion to be out-and-out annexationists? Very few, we feel very certain. If Mr. Martin was not an annexationist, he would have indignantly denied that he ever said anything to lead people to believe he was, or would have offered some explanation for so doing. No explanation was given to the court; but we have an explanation now. He believed that the people of Manitoba were being driven to some violent step, and he felt safe to acknowledge that he himself was prepared to take the lead in a movement for annexation.

But the proffered excuse is worse than no excuse at all; for it maligns the people of Manitoba. We have only on this point to refer to the many former Manitobans now resident in this province for proof of what we say, when we allege that there was not the faintest trace of disloyalty to the British crown in all the agitation, which at that time shook that province to the centre, and that if Mr. Martin had ventured to avow his treasonable sentiments on a public platform he would have been driven from it by the indignant populace.

The excuse is worse than no excuse at all, because it is a declaration by Mr. Martin that he regards annexation as preferable to resistance to unjust demands from the Federal authorities. In this we believe Mr. Martin stands alone

among the people of Canada. The time may come when one of the provinces will feel that it is being so oppressed by the Federal government that it must raise its voice in protest, but that protest will not be addressed to the United States congress, as Mr. Martin thinks it ought to be, but to the parliament of Great Britain, which will know how to secure the undoing of the wrong. Resistance, armed resistance, if necessary to opposition from Ottawa is not worse than annexation, though Mr. Martin may say that it is. No one but an out-and-out annexationist would claim that it is. Resistance to oppression is a part of the birthright of every British subject; but annexation is treason.

TO THE VOTERS OF VICTORIA.

Only three days remain before election. It is about time for you to ask yourselves what evidence the four more or less amiable gentlemen who are asking your suffrages against the government candidates better than the Hon. J. H. Turner and his associates on the government ticket. There has been a tolerably lively campaign all over the province, but no one anywhere has thought it worth while to pay the least attention to the fact that the opposition trio and Mr. Beaven are contesting Victoria. In all the plans which the opposition are forming, these gentlemen have no part. No one who is one of them should find himself elected, he would be like a cat in a strange garret.

This is something of a novelty for Victoria. If Joseph Martin should by any circumstance be in a position to form a government, and the opposition trio or any one of them should happen to be elected, it would be necessary for them to have a letter of introduction to the new premier, who would, if they came uninvited, tell them that they must be mistaken about their having any claim upon him, for he had never heard of them during the campaign.

We have no expectation that either of the trio or Mr. Beaven will be elected, but the utterly absurd place they all occupy in the political field must be manifest even to themselves. More is heard all over the province of the two-bit politician who is opposing Col. Bakker down in Southeast Kootenay than of the Victoria opposition contingent. These three gentlemen really belong to the same class as Mr. Perry Mills, who simply came out for a sort of preliminary center. He went back to the stable while they are due to show up when the flag falls. As for Mr. Beaven, his is the cry of the old hunter, who when he hears the cry of the hounds pricks up his ears and joins in the run although his pasture fence limits the scope of his ambition.

We suggest to the voters of Victoria that, if they desire this city to retain the influence in the affairs of the province, they cannot hope to accomplish such a result in any other way than by re-electing Mr. Turner and sending back with him to the legislature three pledged supporters.

A PARTY WITH NO POLICY.

The oppositionists appeal to the voters on behalf of their party. They are careful not to do so on behalf of their policy. If they did some one might ask them what their policy was, and it would puzzle them to tell. Up in Revelstoke Mr. Kellie is clamoring for the government ownership of railways. Mr. Cotton has been agitating for the same thing in his paper, but when compelled to declare himself upon the question at Rossland was obliged to admit that it is not now a live issue. Yet out in North Victoria Mr. Paterson is basing his whole canvass on the ground that the province will not pledge all its credit to build a railway which will compel it to buy the line in which he is interested.

Over in Chilliwack Mr. Munro is appealing to the farmers on the single tax platform. So far as we know, he is the only oppositionist who holds on to the only platform which is altogether probable that he would get for his party. He prepared to sustain him in this or any other legislative bid, which might be suggested.

In Rossland the imposition of a tax upon the men who work in coal mines is the opposition hobby. We wonder how many of the coal miners of Vancouver Island will vote for the supporters of a party which permits some of its candidates to appeal for votes upon such a ground.

In Vancouver Mr. Martin and his associates appeal to the electors to help them down a government which is "a Victoria concern," thus raising another sectional cry. The Vancouver opposition plank must appeal with a peculiar force to the voters of Victoria.

In Northeast Kootenay the ground of opposition is that the government has not built a railway running north and south along the western slope of the Rocky mountains.

In Cowichan and Esquimalt the opposition cry is that the E. & N. grant must be cancelled, which is something with which the province has no more to do than the subject being wholly within the powers of the Dominion.

Does any one ask why the opposition have so many planks? The answer is that in case of a shipwreck every man seizes the first plank he can get his hands on, and if ever a political combination is shipwrecked it is that which calls itself the opposition. They had plain and smooth sailing when Pilot Semlin was at the wheel; but they pitched him overboard and put Annexationist Martin in his place, and he had the poor old craft on the rocks in quick order.

A POLICY OF PROGRESS.

The policy of the Turner ministry is one of progress. It has already contributed much to the advancement of the province. At the present time two lines of railway are under construction in the interior, namely, the line from Robson to Midway and the line from Pentiction to Midway. The construction of both of these lines is due to the policy of the Turner ministry.

Work has by this time been got well under way upon the wagon road from the Stikine river to Tealin Lake as a part of a contract for the building of the Coast-Tealin railway.

Trails have been opened in all parts of the province where they have been called for. These trails have been done over many streams, which were barriers to transportation.

This is the sort of thing which the province needs. If the building of railways and highways is not the earmark of a policy of progress, will the opposition tell the voters what would regard as such?

Will some one who claims a right to speak for the opposition tell the people what the opposition would have done which the government has not done?

There remains much to be done and much will be done in the future. But it is unwise to go forward too rapidly. A Victoria business man complained to the Colonist that more was not being done for Vancouver Island. More ought to be done for the Island; but the people of the province have been doing the work of the Island for all time to come. They also know that there has been a feeling on the Mainland that the interests of that part of the province have not received sufficient consideration. The revenue-raising ability of the Mainland has been increasing rapidly and it seemed equitable that expenditure should be distributed in a manner that would recognize this, and such a policy has prevailed. Moreover the large outlay on the Parliament Buildings, though not properly a charge against the Island, seemed in some measure to offset what was being done to open the mind of the people. While it is true that most of what has been done in the past few years has been done in the direction of opening the Mainland, it does not lie in the mouths of the people of the Island, when they look upon the Parliament Buildings to say that they have been neglected, for the creation of that splendid structure secures the Island for all time to some the advantage of being the capital of the province.

The policy of progress will continue after Mr. Turner has been returned to power. It will largely be directed towards the development of northern British Columbia. This will mean much for the British Columbia has claims which Victoria and Vancouver Island. But there are many things on the Island itself which call for attention. Do the people of this city and the other Island constituencies think that their interest will be promoted by the elevation to the Premiership of a man whose political motto is hostility to Victoria? We do not think so.

Mr. Turner can point to his record in proof of the assertion that he is not sectional in his policy. A Premier who can show, as he can, that he has considered the claims of every part of the Mainland in framing his policy, can with confidence appeal to his Mainland constituents to support him in an election. Works as are urgently required by the Island. Is not this a wholly reasonable proposition?

The people of Victoria and Vancouver Island ask nothing but justice. They are content that everything shall be done that can be done to advance the progress of the Mainland. They know that they will derive great advantage from the development of the Mainland. But they also ask that something shall be done for the Island, so that the two sections of the province shall advance with equal step on the high road to prosperity.

Are they likely to obtain this measure of justice from a government led by Joseph Martin and inspired by hostility to Victoria and all the interests of the province on Vancouver Island? They certainly are not. On the other hand, they know that in Mr. Turner they have a leader who knows what their wants are and will be prompt to meet them, and that the large measure of justice which his policy has extended to the Mainland will enable him to ask for a similar measure of justice to the Island. There is nothing sectional in all this. The people of the Island concede that this was right for the Mainland to have the first consideration. They concede that it must receive still greater consideration. All they ask is that in the development of the policy of progress they shall have their share. This they will receive if Mr. Turner is returned to power, while if Joseph Martin becomes Premier they may count upon every demand they may make, even for the simplest measure of justice, to be met with a refusal. They should not lose sight of the fact that Mr. Martin is the candidate of a faction which has set up the separation cry. They must not forget that even now some of Mr. Martin's supporters on the Mainland are clamoring for the removal of the capital from Victoria. The demand is hopeless, but the fact of its being made shows how Martin and his allies feel towards Vancouver Island.

Nothing that has ever been done or proposed in the interest of Victoria has received the support of the oppositionists. They have on the contrary vehemently opposed everything of that nature. If the opposition could have their way there would have been no permission to Parliament Buildings in this city and one of the issues of this campaign would

probably have been the removal of the capital. Why should the voters of Victoria give their support to the representatives of a party having such a record? The opposition candidates appeal to the voters as the representatives of a party. This party has always been distinctly anti-Victoria, bitterly and unreasonably anti-Victoria. Why should the people of this city give such candidates their support? The Colonist does not blame the Mainland people for fighting the battles of the Mainland. It is right that they should do so, and the Colonist has had much pleasure in helping them in such contests. But to assert claims on behalf of one part of the province and to be continuously and unreasonably opposed to every kind of claim made on behalf of another section, calls for the strongest condemnation. Yet that has been the attitude of the opposition. During recent years, owing to the broad and liberal policy pursued by the present ministry, the sectional feeling has died out. Joseph Martin seeks to revive it. His whole political career shows that he ought not to do so. On Saturday next he means used to secure success. He hopes to win and hold the Premiership, with all the tremendous influence, which will attach to it in the future, by appealing to the sectional feelings of the people. Whoever may help him in his nefarious scheme, the voters of Victoria ought not to do so. On Saturday next Martin and sectionalism should be buried together out of sight forever.

Messrs. Higgins, Gregory and Stewart, opposition candidates, were upon the platform when Joseph Martin declared that annexation was preferable to the good old British way of resisting oppression, and neither of them raised his voice in protest. It is a startling thing that a man could avow such a sentiment upon a political platform in Victoria. Mr. Higgins will have to do some more repudiating to escape the consequences of his presence on the occasion mentioned, and his failure to protest against his party being made responsible for the treason, that the dismemberment of the British Empire is to be chosen rather than resistance to oppression from Ottawa. British Columbia has claims which will be pressed upon the Dominion for recognition. What is more, they must be recognized. This province will seek justice if it do so it has to go to the foot of the throne itself. But it will never resort to annexation.

So far the campaign in this city has been remarkably quiet, but a very great deal of hard work is being done on both sides. The government committees feel greatly pleased with the outlook. From every quarter of the city accolades are being given to the government, and the opposition candidates will poll a respectable vote, they will be fortunate if they save their deposits. Certainty of success ought not, however, to lead the friends of the government to relax their efforts in the slightest degree. Let us big a majority of the electors of the city, and the Manitoba annexationist is too much for these gentlemen. Unfortunately for themselves neither Mr. Yates nor Mr. Higgins can give the public any assurance that if they are elected and the annexationist is put forward by his party as the next Premier they will not give him their support. The best course for loyal voters to take is to vote down every man who is in sympathy with the party of which the annexationist is the leader. It is rather hard on Messrs. Yates and Higgins that they must suffer for Mr. Martin's disloyalty; but that is the penalty of being in bad political company.

The friends of Mr. John Braden, who have asked where he stands during the present contest, can see for themselves by reference to the following letter which he wrote to the government committee last May:

Dear Sir—Yours to hand asking me to stand for nomination at your next convention. In reply, I beg to state that I have made up my mind to withdraw from the present contest, and will assist you all I can. Thanking you for your kindness, I remain

Yours respectfully,
(Signed) JOHN BRADEN, M.P.P.
After writing such a letter no one can have any doubt where John Braden stands.

A few people are met now and then who talk about dividing their vote between government and opposition candidates. That is very poor policy. A voter who is friendly to the government ought not to think of voting for an oppositionist. Every Esquimalt elector who votes for Pooley should also vote for Mr. Bullen. Every Victoria elector who votes for Mr. Turner should vote for Messrs. Helmecken, Hall and McPhillips. A divided vote nullifies itself.

Mr. Henderson seems to have victory assured in New Westminster. His opponent evidently thinks so too, for he is holding on to his post office with a grip that nothing can loosen. Mr. Brown is the possessor of blue rain, and the people of the Royal City take little stock in that doctrine. Put New Westminster down in the government column for certain.

The Times says that Mr. McPhillips made charges against Mr. Martin "trumped up from vague rumors." What Mr. McPhillips said was taken from sworn testimony given in court and from the reports of the Supreme Court of Manitoba and of the Supreme Court of Canada.

THAT NAVAL SUICIDE.

Another Account of the Thrilling Affair Off the Coast of Santiago.

The Spanish Admiral Heart-broken at the Calamity That Overtook Him.

Off Santiago, Sunday, July 3, via Port Antonio, Jamaica.—With the exception of the bombardment yesterday morning which resulted in knocking down the flag of Morro Castle and the supposed silencing of the batteries, which opened fire again this morning, the navy had done little recently to attract interest here, and the officers and crews themselves seem to have been watching developments and the operations being conducted by the army, which succeeded in reaching the very gates of Santiago after an enormous loss in killed and wounded during the fighting of the past two days.

It was not believed that Admiral Cervera would attempt to escape from his perilous position at this late day, and it was supposed he would keep his ships in the harbor until the advancing American army, and if Santiago fell he would blow up or sink them before permitting them to be captured by the American fleet lying outside. The Spanish admiral's real plans, however, were plainly not anticipated. He accepted the one chance open to him—that of running the gauntlet of the powerful men-of-war lying in front of the harbor and saving his ships for future service by dashing out of the trap in which he found himself and going to some other field of operations. There seems to have been but one chance in a hundred that he would make the move successfully, but he took that chance, and while galleys of naval architecture are ground to pieces on the rocks a few miles from the harbor, and tell a mournful story of his failure, there are none who applaud his conduct more than the American officers and seamen who sent his ships to destruction.

It was about 9 o'clock this morning when the flagship Infanta Maria Teresa passed under the walls of Morro Castle and steamed out to sea. She was followed by the Cristobal Colon, Vizcaya and the Spanish torpedo boat destroyers Pluton and Furor. The lookouts on the American vessels, which were lying five or ten miles off the entrance to the harbor, sighted them immediately. Most of the American cruisers were at their usual Sunday morning quarters, without a thought of anything so surprising as the Spanish fleet getting past the sunken rocks and making for the open sea. They were not until they were actually blocked the exit of the fleet.

There was great excitement at once and very rapid action all along the American lines, the signal for "full speed ahead" running from bridge to engine room in every ship, and the entire fleet commenced to move inshore towards the Spanish, and the great 12 and 13-inch guns of the battleships and the smaller batteries on the other vessels fired shot after shot at long range as the ships ran towards the shore. It soon became evident that the Spaniards did not come out to make an aggressive fight, for they turned eastward as soon as they had cleared the harbor and started on a race for safety, at the same time sending a message to the American ships as fast as the men could load and fire the guns. The Brooklyn, Massachusetts, Texas, Oregon and Iowa were nearest the Spaniards than any of the other vessels, and still most of them were away too far to get in effective range. They crowded on all steam in preparation for the chase, never stopping for a moment. The Gloucester, a fast little yacht, which cannot boast heavier batteries than several six pounders and three pounders, was lying three miles east of Morro when the Spaniards came out. At first she joined in the attack on the large vessel, then held off, Captain Wainwright concluding to reserve his efforts for the two torpedo boat destroyers in the rear.

The Gloucester steamed after them when they appeared and chased them to a point within five miles of Morro, pouring shot after shot into them all the time. Her efforts bore abundant fruit, for to her belongs the credit of destruction of both destroyers. She fired 1,400 shots during the chase, and it was not long before both destroyers were on fire and plainly disabled.

The Gloucester then sent two boats to the assistance of the crews of the destroyer. It did not take the flames which had broken out on the Furor long to reach her magazines, and there were two terrific explosions. Her stern sank immediately, and went to the bottom in perpetual oblivion, giving out a scalding, hissing sound as she disappeared below the surface. In the meantime the Brooklyn and five battleships were keeping up an incessant fire upon the Infanta Maria Teresa, Vizcaya and Almirante Oquendo, and the latter was returning it bravely, though with no success.

The guns of the battery just east of Morro also took part in the game and shells fell around the American ships. Many of them struck the upper works of the fleeing Spaniards, and must have resulted in killing and wounding many of their men. The flagship and the Oquendo were the first to show signals of distress. Two 12-inch shells from one of the battleships had struck the Maria Teresa at the water line, tearing great holes in her side and causing her to fill immediately. The Oquendo was suffering from the same fate, and both ships were headed for a small cove and went aground two hundred yards from shore.

The Gloucester later steamed along the shore where the cruisers were stranded. There was danger from the magazines, and many of those on board jumped into the water and swam ashore, though a number were unable to reach a small strip of sandy beach and were thrown against rocks and killed or were drowned.

The Gloucester had all her boats out and the seamen swam through the surf with a line from the Maria Teresa, making it fast to a tree on shore. By this means many on the flagship, including Admiral Cervera, lowered themselves into the Gloucester's boats. The wounded were taken to the Gloucester as rapidly as possible, and the lower deck of the yacht was soon covered with Spanish sailors, mangled in limb and body by bursting shells. There were still some men on both the vessels when the fire commenced to reach the magazines and boxes of ammunition lying on deck, and a dozen or more explosions followed, the smoke from which covered the hillsides, raining down almost to the water's edge. Another column of smoke two miles further west was observed. The Vizcaya was also in flames and was obliged to run ashore to keep from going down. The Iowa and Cincinnati were keeping up a terrific fire upon her, and her condition was as bad as that of the others. The Brooklyn, Oregon, Massachusetts and Texas continued the chase

after the Cristobal Colon, and in less than an hour she was lost to the view of the burning ships on shore. The Iowa gave assistance to the crew. The Vizcaya, who were in great peril. Her captain surrendered his command and the prisoners were transferred to the battleship. The Vizcaya probably lost about 600 men. She carried a complement of 400, and only 340 were taken on board the Iowa. Soon after Admiral Cervera reached shore and surrendered he was taken to the Gloucester at his own request. There was no mistaking the heart-broken expression upon the old seaman's face as he took the proffered hand of Captain Wainwright and was shown to the latter's cabin, but he made every effort to bear bravely the bitter defeat that had come to him. He thanked the captain of the Gloucester for his words of congratulation on his gallant fight, and then spoke earnestly of his solicitude for the safety of his men on shore. For hours after Admiral Cervera went aboard the Gloucester the Infanta Maria Teresa, Almirante Oquendo and Vizcaya continued burning, and every now and then a deep boom accompanied by a burst of flame and smoke from the sides of the ships, would announce the explosion of more ammunition or another magazine. As the flames rose higher and higher above the decks of the magazines, vessels that had composed Admiral Cervera's fleet many of those who witnessed the scene felt that it had a strong connection with the destruction of the American battleship Maine in the harbor of Havana five months ago. Captain Wainwright, commander of the Gloucester, was the executive officer of the Maine at the time of the disaster, and it was his ship that sunk the two torpedo boat destroyers to-day, and afterwards received the Spanish admiral aboard as a prisoner of war. The Gloucester's boats picked up as many survivors as could find on the Spanish prisoners of war included the captains of both boats, who did not offer any resistance, and were glad to go to the Gloucester, as they feared an attack from the Cubans. Many of the survivors, including the officers and crew, were scattered along the coast some distance and could not be found. The most remarkable feature of the contest was the destruction of the Spanish fleet, and the hard fight those ships made, even after they were on fire, the American vessels should escape without injury.

BEATS WORLD'S RECORDS. Sergeant John Ogg, of Guelph, Makes Twenty-one Consecutive Bulls.

Sergeant John Ogg, of Guelph, has long been regarded as one of Canada's crack shots. Monday, the range at Guelph, Ontario, Mercury, he made a world's record, killing a turkey buzzard at each range. A better score was never made. Mr. Ogg found the centre of the circle 21 times. Not only that, but he shot the 200 and 600 yard ranges were built, the only failure of the entire shooting being his slighter at the 500-yard range, which with Mr. Ogg and the usual range officers was on hand to take the score.

Mr. Ogg's departure from the range rendered it necessary that he should shoot off his rounds in the fourth match of the Military Rifle League, scheduled for the 28th of the month. His score will thus appear in the score of the next week's meeting, now shot off in four matches, making 407 points. This is the best score ever made in a single match of the world's record.

Sergeant Ogg began his career as a marksman years ago. The first year he attended the Ontario Rifle association meeting was in 1877, when he won the British Empire title. The following year he went to the D. R. A. meeting and won his place on the Olympic team. Since then he has attended every meeting of the O. R. A. and its branches. His successes at the range are too numerous to mention, but it is sufficient to say he has won nearly every cup of the important prizes. He has been to Wimbledon and won his place on the Canadian team, and each time he represented Canada in the Kolapore match, winning the cup twice in 1887 and 1888, the Windmill Cup at Wimbledon, and was second in the Graphic in the following year. He has also won the Corporation of the City of London and the Canada Club prizes three times, and was in the final stage of the Queen's prize three times.

No other preparation has ever done so many people so much good as Hood's Sarsaparilla, America's Greatest Medicine.

BY WAY OF VARIETY. James Whitcomb Riley was once a sign painter in Anderson, Ind., and he is now a "Bill" Riley. There are still many in that town that bear the poet's signature.

Maud—Ned seems to have fairly fallen in love with that statuette of Venus de Chypre. Marie—That's nothing. He's merely gone on a bust—Harlem Life.

"The bed of this river is perfectly dry, isn't it?" "Of course; you see it's so hot it can't bear even a sheet of water."—Richmond Dispatch.

Prime Minister Salisbury's family has light representatives in the British Parliament. "Mother," slanted the young wife, "I regard Tom as the most inconsistent man that ever lived." "Next it very strongly, my dear." "But I mean it. He told me the other day to be more observant than I am, and as to what we would need, and to do my shopping when things were cheap, and to buy right down and in a big supply of Christmas presents, and he has scarcely broken to me since."—Indianapolis Journal.

LA BOURG. Opinion That for Dan Washington, upon the Habits Bourgeois for collision of July, authority here. "From the deplished it appears later rule 16 of which requires a low rate of the Compagnie heard in the y thought our court Normande that but rule 16 got that when a little forward of a vessel, the ascertained, she tions admit, she She may then t the danger of the new in practice of the strict in require the utmost prog, that there Cromartyshire the Compagnie admiral's court will file a cross certain. Under there is no liability of a passenger

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS. CURE SICK HEADACHE.

Sick Headache and relieves all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Dropsical Swelling, Constipation, Pains in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing SICK HEADACHE, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, Biliousness, and in relieving this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cure SICK HEADACHE.

ACHE they would be almost useless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint, but fortunately their goodness does not end there. They are equally valuable in relieving all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Dropsical Swelling, Constipation, Pains in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing SICK HEADACHE, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, Biliousness, and in relieving this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cure SICK HEADACHE.

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